God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *diſlike* to ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

Sorrow would have been as ſilent as thoughts, as ſevere as philoſophy. It would have reſted in inward ſenſes, taeit *diſlikes*. *South's Sermons.*

Our likings or *diſlikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *diſlike* another; but if you find thoſe faults which are in his own character, you diſcover not only your *diſlike* of another, but of himſelf. *Addiſ.*

2. Diſcord; diſſention; diſagreement. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

This ſaid Aletes, and a murmur roſe
That ſhew'd *diſlike* among the chriſtian peers. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or diſguſt.

What moſt he ſhould *diſlike*, ſeems pleaſant to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Ye *diſlike*, and ſo undo
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denh. Prol. Sophy.*

Whoſoever *diſlikes* the digreſſions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *adj.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected; malign.

I think it beſt, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *diſlikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *like.*] To make unlike.

Muffle your face,
Diſmantle you; and, as you can, *diſliken*
The truth of your own ſeeming. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

DISLI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; not reſemblance; unlikeneſs.

That which is not deſigned to repreſent any thing but itſelf, can never be capable of a wrong repreſentation, nor miſlead us from the true apprehenſion of any thing by its *diſlikeneſs* to it; and ſuch, excepting thoſe of ſubſtances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlike.*] A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleaſing a majority, ſo great that the *diſlikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift's Intell.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Diet.*

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The rack *diſſimns*, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To DISLO'CATE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

The ſtrata ſeemed to have been *diſlocated*, borne from their original ſite, and diſtanced by ſome external power. *Woodw.*

After ſome time the ſtrata were broken on all ſides of the globe, that they were *diſlocated*, and their ſituation varied, being elevated in ſome places, and depreſſed in others. *Woodw.*

2. To put out of joint; to diſjoint.

Were't my ſtineſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpear's King Lear.*

DISLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]

1. The act of ſhifting the places of things.
2. The ſtate of being diſplaced.

The poſture of rocks, often leaning or proſtrate, ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent preſſure of a bone out of the ſocket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and ſo cauſe a *diſlocation*, or a ſtrain. *Grew's Muſeum.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *lodge.*]

1. To remove from a place.

The ſhell-fiſh which are reſident in theſe places live and die there, and are never *diſlodged* or removed by ſtorms, nor caſt upon the ſhores, which the littorales uſually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Thoſe ſenſes loſt, behold a new defeat,
The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation.

My ſword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon. *Dryd. Aur.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the duſky hour,
Friendlieſt to ſleep, and ſilence, he reſolv'd
With all his legions to *diſlodge*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

DISLO'YAL. *adj.* [*deſloyal*, French; *diſ* and *loyal.*]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign; diſobedient.

Foul diſtruſt, and breach
Diſloyal on the part of man; revolt
And diſobedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 7.

2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. Obſolete.

Such things, in a falſe *diſloyal* knave,
Are tricks of cuſtom; but, in a man that's juſt,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That paſſion cannot rule. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *diſloyal*.
——*Diſloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſloyal town!
Speak, did'ſt not thou
Forſake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. Falſe in love; not conſtant. The three latter ſenſes are now obſolete.

DISLO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; treacherouſly; diſobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]

1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to judgment, not in the diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, hereſy, novelty, and *diſloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A ſenſe now obſolete.

There ſhall appear ſuch ſeeming truths of Hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance. *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

DI'SMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

On the one hand ſet the moſt glittering temptations to diſcord, and on the other view the *diſmal* effects of it. *Dec. of Piety.*

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *diſmal.*] Horribly; ſorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horror; ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *mantle*]

1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip.

He that makes his prince deſpiſed and undervalued, and beats him out of his ſubjects hearts, may eaſily ſtrip him of his other garriſon, having already diſpoſſeſſed him of his ſtrongeſt, by *diſmantling* him of his honour, and ſeiſing his reputation. *South's Sermons.*

2. To looſe; to unfold; to throw open.

This is moſt ſtrange!
That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Deareſt and beſt, ſhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing ſo monſtrous, to *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks.

It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort, without the *diſmantling* and demoliſhing of our enemies. *Hakewill on Provid.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His noſe *diſmantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiſtinguiſh'd wound. *Dry.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maſk'd, are roſes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet commixture ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis had no leiſure to laugh, but thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard; and ſo told him, that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberjeons *diſmay'd*. *Fai. Qu.*

Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *diſmayed*. *Deut.*

Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty, no proſpect of intereſt can allure him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISMA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind; fear impreſſed.

All ſat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In others countenance read his own *diſmay*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This then not minded in *diſmay*, yet now
Aſſures me that the bitterneſs of death
Is paſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 156.

DISMA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

DI'SME. n. ſ. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry tithe ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand *diſmes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The pope began to exerciſe his new rapines here in England, by a compliance with the ſaid king Edward, in granting him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl aſunder, and *diſmember* me. *Shakeſp. King John.*

O, that we then could come by Cæſar's ſpirit,
And not *diſmember* Cæſar! But, alas!
Cæſar muſt bleed for it. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *diſmember* its dying carcaſs. *Swift.*

Fowls obſcene *diſmember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort unconnected diſcourſes, without relation to each other, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth, but muſt always view it as deformed and *diſmembered*. *Watts.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dimiſſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *diſmiſs'd* from him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts* xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,
Diſmiſs our navy from your friendly ſhore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. To diſcard; to diveſt of an office.

DISMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *demiſſio*, Latin.]

1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away.

So pois'd, ſo gently ſhe deſcends from high,
It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryd. Hind and Pant.*

2. An honourable diſcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ſt them, or remit'ſt
To life obſcure, which were a fair *diſmiſſion*;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou didſt exalt them high.
Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 687.

3 Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place.

You muſt not ſtay here longer; your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage.

He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes, made an increaſe of munition, arms and treaſure, and left behind a maſs of gold. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horſe.

From this flying ſteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted againſt that tower, was, by the ſkilfulneſs of the Chriſtian cannoneers, in ſhort time *diſmounted* with ſhot from the tower, and many of the gunners ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horſe.

When he came within ſight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *diſmount*, and implore upon their knees a bleſſing. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

2. To deſcend from any elevation.

To DISNA'TURALISE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *naturaliſe.*] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED. *adj.* [*diſ* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs; devoid of natural affection.

If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *diſnatur'd* torment to her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

DISOBE'DIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *obedience.*]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours.

Th' offence is holy that ſhe hath committed,
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of *diſobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shak. M. W. of Windſ.*

Of man's firſt *diſobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, ſing heav'nly muſe. *Milton.*

Murder, adultery, or *diſobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stillingfleet.*

This is not *diſobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis diſclaiming the ſovereignty of Chriſt, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the ſun obey,
Why ſhould the moon diſown his ſovereign ſway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terreſtrial ſhould ſhe run?
This *diſobedience* of the moon will prove
The ſun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*diſ* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *diſobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings* xiii. 26.

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *obey.*] To break commands of tranſgreſs prohibitions.

She abſolutely bade him, and he durſt not know how to *diſobey*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He's loth to *diſobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forſake this pleaſant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt.

If he receded from what he had promiſed, it would be ſuch a *diſobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clar.*

There can be no malice, and conſequently no crime or *diſobligation*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expreſſed.

Aſhley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby ſo much *diſobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Cla.*

Thoſe, though in higheſt place, who ſlight and *diſoblige* their friends, ſhall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they ſhall moſt need them. *South.*

Is is in the power of more particular perſons in this kingdom, than in any other, to diſtreſs the government, when they are *diſobliged*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 48.

My plan has given offence to ſome gentlemen, whom it would not be very ſafe to *diſoblige*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 108.

We love and eſteem our clergy, and are apt to lay ſome weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *diſoblige* them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

If a woman ſuffers her lover to ſee ſhe is loth to *diſoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*

DISOBLI'GING. *participial adj.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive.

Peremptorineſs can befit no form of underſtanding: it renders wiſe men *diſobliging* and troubleſome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 11.

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [*diſ* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a ſtar *diſorb'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

DISO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *order*; *deſordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion; immethodical diſtribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myſelf in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, riſing among one another in the greateſt confuſion and *diſorder*. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle.

A greater favour this *diſorder* brought
Unto her ſervants, than your awful thought
Durſt entertain, when thus compell'd they preſt
The yielding marble of her ſnowy breaſt. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *diſorder* part,
And ſnatch a graee beyond the reach of art. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution.

There reigned in all men blood, manſlaughter, diſquieting of good men, forgetfulneſs of good turns, and *diſorder* in marriages. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. It is uſed commonly for a ſlight diſeaſe.

Pleaſure and pain are only different conſtitutions of the mind, ſometimes occaſioned by *diſorder* in the body, or ſometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Diſcompoſure of mind; turbulence of paſſions.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to put out of method; to diſturb; to ruffle; to confuſe.

Eve
Not ſo repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And treſſes all *diſorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 911.

Yon *diſorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe. *Dryden.*

The incurſions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *diſordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make ſick; to diſturb the body.

3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

DISO'RDERED. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; unreſtrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo *diſorder'd*, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confuſion.

By that *diſorderedneſs* of the ſoldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

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